ALEXIS.

His Reception at the Capital of the Nation.

Four Hacks Meet His Highness at the Depot.

Madame Catacazy Meets Him at the Door With Bread and Salt.

LODGED FOR THE NIGHT.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis Adrovitch arrived in Washington to-night, from New York, in a special Pullman palace train.

THE TRAIN

was composed of two Pullman palace cars, the Ruby and the Kearsarge, a refreshment car and a baggage van. The first two were new, cost forty-five thousand dollars, and were gorgeously decorated and upholstered. The carpets of the Ruby were of a crimson pattern. The arm-chairs were upholstered in silk velvet with silver-plated trimmings. The walls were hung with mirrors and

THE LUNCHES AND WINES

were served from a silver service set valued at five thousand dollars. The train was drawn by one of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's new passenger engines, decorated with flags, and the metals of which were brightened till they had a mirror-like surface. The train, after it left Baltimore, made no stoppage, but came through in seventy minutes.

THE RECEPTION AT THE DEPOT

here presented a cheerless contrast to the brilliant pageant at Worcester on yesterday, and was marked by no ceremony whatever. Contrary to the course pursued when the Prince of Wales arrived in Washington, no official representative of the Government was present on this occasion. Perhaps two or three hundred people were at the depot to await the arrival of the train, some attracted by curiosity, others awaiting the departure of outgoing trains.

LEAVING THE TRAIN.

The Grand Duke, attended by Minister Catacazy and Admiral Poissett, and the suite, who numbered altogether fourteen persons, alighted and proceeded to the carriages in waiting. The Duke was attired in plain citizen's dress (Russian), and his tall commanding presence created a most pleasant impression on all who caught a glimpse of him, but there was

NO CHEERING AND NO ENTHUSIASM.

In front of the depot a train of four carriages in line had been drawn up for the Imperial party. That occupied by the Grand Duke was a new carriage of the Clarence pattern, upholstered in cherry-colored satin and drawn by two jet black horses, who were mounted with gold-plated harness. A driver and footman in livery completed the outfit. The rest of the suite were seated in the other coaches, the bright liveries trappings of the under officials exciting all the while the gaze of the wonder-staring crowd. From the depot the entire party drove to

THE RESIDENCE OF MINISTER CATACAZY,

on Franklin Square, which was in a glare of light for their reception. Mr. Catacazy alighted first, the Grand Duke next, and then came the rest of the party. The Grand Duke took Mr. Catacazy's arm and entered the house.

A RUSSIAN CUSTOM.

At the door, in accordance with an ancient Russian custom of hospitality, where a member of the Imperial family visits a subject, Madame Catacazy met the royal visitor, and holding in one hand a gold saltcellar filled with fine salt and a loaf of Russian bread in the other, said: "I present you bread and salt." The Grand Duke received it and handed it to one of his suite, and then passed into the house.

HIS ROOMS.

These rooms were not gorgeously nor extravagantly furnished, as has been represented, but were exceedingly neat and handsome and comfortable. A bright Persian carpet, tasteful furniture, fresh new linen and lace covered the beds, and everything indeed presented a very bright, cheerful appearance, while the rooms were filled with the fragrance of bouquets and wreaths of flowers. In the

BED-ROOM OF THE GRAND DUKE

there is a French bedstead arranged to look like a couch, over which hangs a receptacle for holy water and the picture of the Saviour in a gilt frame. There is a bureau of satinwood, of Louis XIV.'s time, in the room. There are ornaments in the way of bronze and jewel boxes, etc., in the bed-room, while the parlor is furnished with a piano, center-table, lounges and chairs, etc. Admiral Poissett's room is plain and comfortable, and adjoins that of Minister Catacazy.

THE ARLINGTON PATRONIZED.

Only the Duke and the Admiral will remain in the Legation, the rest of the suite going to the Arlington Hotel.

AT SUPPER.

Twelve of the party sat down to supper at 9 P. M., the Grand Duke occupying the head, with the Admiral on his right and Minister Catacazy on his left of the table. Soon thereafter he retired.

THE FORMAL PRESENTATION.

At noon to-morrow the Grand Duke will be presented to the President and Cabinet, provided he acquiesces in that time, when Secretary Fish calls upon him.

On Friday he returns to New York, but will be again in Washington in the winter.

DISTRICT AND CITY AFFAIRS.

The Seneca Ring, as it is known, carried the election here to-day by controlling eight or nine thousand negro votes. It elects two-thirds of the Legislative Assembly, and carries a few millions loan over the heads of the people, who are almost impoverished with debt now. By some it is claimed that the city debt is increased to eleven million dollars. The property-holders, without distinction of party, intend to appeal to Congress.

HOW HE WAS RECEIVED AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—The special train from New York, conveying the Grand Duke Alexis and party, passed through the city this evening, leaving the Camden station for Washington a few minutes after six o'clock. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, a crowd of several hundred persons had assembled at the Philadelphia depot, and on the arrival of the train they broke forth with hearty cheers, in acknowledgment of which the Grand Duke appeared on the platform of his car and lifted his cap several times. At the Camden-street depot still larger numbers had gathered. The Grand Duke appeared on the rear platform of his car, and was received by the crowd with three hearty cheers and a tiger, which were gracefully recognized by the Prince.

HE SENDS A TELEGRAM TO HIS PARENTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Soon after the arrival of the Grand Duke at his apartments in the Clarendon Hotel yesterday, he dispatched the following message to his father by cable:

"*Empress and Emperor, St. Petersburg:* Entry cordial and magnificent reception. Parade of military. General holiday in city. [Signed] ALEXIS."

The same dispatch was sent to the Empress of Russia.

DIPLOMATIC CALLS.

About half-past eight o'clock a number of foreign ministers called to pay their respects to the Grand Duke.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTED UNITED STATES ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Thomas J. Durant, of Washington, formerly of Louisiana, is appointed United States advocate before the arbitrators to settle the claims of American citizens against Spain, in place of Caleb Cushing, resigned.

The Solicitor of the Treasury decides that any passenger steamboat carrying petroleum contrary to the law is subject to seizure, but the oil itself is not. Also, that when carried according to law, all petroleum must be marked at the degree of Fahrenheit at which it will ignite, and the transportation of crude oil on passenger steamers is entirely prohibited on the Pacific.

INDIAN AGENTS.

General Walker, new commissioner of Indian affairs, will enter upon his duties on Monday. He did not seek the office but was selected because of his peculiar fitness for it.

Dr. Daniels, who was agent at Lake Travers, has been appointed to Red Cloud's agency, and Dennisty, the St. Louis agent, for Spotted Tail's Indians.

The agents were appointed on the recommendation of the Episcopal church.

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VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,156.

favor of the loan. Twenty Republicans and two loan Democrats were elected to the Legislature. It is estimated that 30 per cent. of the votes cast are in favor of the loan.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The United States Republican association last night elect. the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, S. Garfield, of Washington Territory; vice presidents, C. J. Hallyer, Nevada, and J. S. Tichenor, California; treasurer, L. S. Thompson, Oregon; corresponding secretary, J. C. De Jaster, Washington Territory.

APPOINTMENT.

Charles W. Scaton, of New York, was to-day appointed chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Major Johns.

MAIL SERVICE APPOINTMENT.

W. J. E. White, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Railroad Mail Service of the Fifth division, vice George W. Wood, resigned.

FOREIGN.

Marine Disasters on the English Coast—Latest News from the Horse—Military Operations in Hayti, Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Reports of disasters to shipping by the recent storm continue to come in from all quarters. The Egria was driven ashore on the west coast, and became a total wreck. Five of her crew were drowned.

AQUATIC.

The rowing match for the championship of the Tyne to-day, was won by the Taylor crew, who beat the Kenforth by three lengths.

SIR CHARLES DILKE,

whose recent address at Newcastle caused so much comment, will speak at a mass-meeting next week.

ITALY.

THE POPE.

ROME, Nov. 22.—A consistory will be held on Friday for the "Preconization" of bishops, when the Pope will pronounce an allocution in which he is expected to refer to his course in connection with the occupation of the city by the King.

THE POPE INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A Paris paper has an account of an interview granted by the Pope to a large number of persons. One of the number, asking how long the oppression of the Church would continue, the Pope replied: "We should resign ourselves to the will of the Most High, and pray without ceasing for the whole world, for everywhere evil is making fearful progress. Infidelity and impiety are now again lifting their heads in Germany. The ever-growing great efforts to oppress the Christian religion, and establish its own genuineness on its ruins; but what is still more lamentable, is that the impious movement is countenanced by the Governments in Prussia, Spain and Switzerland. Indeed, everywhere revolution seeks to triumph and drag down society into an abyss of evils."

SPAIN.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—It is stated that after the elections changes are to be made to allow Admiral Topete and Senor Sagosta to re-enter the Cabinet.

THE DOMINION.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

OTTOWA, ONT., Nov. 22.—Congratulatory messages have passed between Lieut. Governor Manitoba and the Governor General of the Dominion on the completion of the telegraph to Fort Garry.

HAYTI.

THE HORNET.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 6, via HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The case of the steamer Hornet remains unchanged.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Spanish iron-clad cast-of-war Sarsoza is expected. The Haytiens have reinforced the garrisons in forts here and placed guns in position and troops are being held in readiness for active service.

COFFEE.

Coffee is in demand at AUX CAYES, and prices have an upward tendency.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 23—5 P. M.—Consols 93¾. U. S. bonds, coupons, of 1862 91¼; of 1865, old, 90¾; 1865, new, 90¾; of 1867, 90¾. Tallow 42s 3d. Petroleum, crude 1s 1d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22.—United States bonds of 1862 97¾ @97½.

PARIS, Nov. 22—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 76 francs and 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Noon.—Cotton: The market is strong; middling uplands 9¾@9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales of 15,000 bales, inclusive of which 5,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. P. M.—Cotton, closed, quiet, at 9¾@9¾d. Lard 46s. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 33s. Tallow 40s.

UTAH.

New Quarters for the United States Courts—Laying the Corner-stone for the First Methodist Church in Salt Lake—Silver Bullion—Trains Delayed by Snow-Storms—That Ogden Tin Ore.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 22.—The United States Court met to-day in the new room provided by the United States Marshal, in Woodman's building, on East Temple street, near Wells, Fargo & Co.'s. The place is a great improvement on the old establishment, over Faust's stables, to which the Mormon parties were accustomed to refer with exceeding derision. The first of the court was occupied with various unimportant motions. Nothing whatever of general public interest transpired.

The corner-stone of the first Methodist church building in Salt Lake was laid yesterday, with appropriate ceremony.

There are now here regular church organizations of Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Catholics.

Over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bullion was received during the last week from the Ely mining district.

Trains from the east are still forty-eight hours behind time owing to snow storms. The weather here is very cold.

Reports from the Cottonwood and neighboring mining camps say the snow on a level averages three to four feet. There is every indication of a hard winter.

Scientific parties experimenting on the Ogden tin ore pronounce to-day that the metal is codmium, first discovered by Prof. Steingler, of Gottingin. This codmium is described as being nearly as white as tin and somewhat harder and more tenacious. It is very ductile and malleable, and susceptible of a high polish, and as volatile as mercury. It is said to be more valuable than tin. This statement is creating a greater excitement than all the reports of the tin discovery combined.

CHICAGO.

Action of the Policy-holders of the Suspended Insurance Companies—They Propose to Prosecute.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A meeting of policy-holders of the suspended insurance companies was held at Standard Hall this evening. Colonel Messer presided. The committee of ten appointed at a previous meeting made their report, in which they recommend that an executive committee of eleven be appointed, the latter to have power to employ attorneys at all places where the suspended insurance companies are located and that they be instructed to prosecute all claims of policy-holders. An assessment of one per cent. is to assessed on all policies for paying expenses.

The report was adopted and the committee appointed.

Hon. Wm. F. Coolburgh addressed the meeting, and expressed the opinion that the concerted action proposed would save at least one million dollars to policy-holders. The meeting was very largely attended and the action unanimous. The following are the names of the executive committee: George Armour, Nathan Mears, W. G. Hebbard, H. G. Powers, L. E. Leland, M. W. Henderson, G. F. Kellogg, C. B. Farwell, H. A. Cohn, B. A. Jones and Potter Palmer.

ARKANSAS.

Accidental Death—A Band of Masqueraders Visit a Village, but do no Injury—Grand and Clayton.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 22.—Ben. Goings, colored, was accidentally killed in Ashley county on Thursday, by a tree falling on him.

A band of twenty disguised men passed through Richwood, Randolph county, a few nights ago. They did no harm save to frighten a few citizens whom they called to their doors. They said they were in search of a man. Their costume is said to have been frightful. They were supposed to have been a portion of the band which recently infested Stoddard county, Mo.

Nearly all the Clayton official organs in this State have declared for the name of Grant and Clayton as Republican candidates for President and Vice President.

ST. LOUIS.

Death of an Actress—Suicide, Induced by Delirium Tremens.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Anne Barry, an actress well known in Chicago and other places, came here a few days ago in feeble health, the result of exposure during the Chicago fire. She died at the Monroe House to-day through an incorrect administration of a dose of McMunn's elixir of opium.

Barney Ross, recently employed on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, jumped from the steamer Huntsville, when above Alton, to-day, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, and was drowned.

Murder—Arrested for "Shoving the Queer."

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 21.—Wm. Willis was shot and killed near Boonsville, Warrick county, yesterday, by Wm. Williamson. The cause was an old grudge.

Three men were arrested by Detective Wunderlich, late last night, for shoving counterfeit five and ten-dollar greenbacks.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer City of New London in the Thames River, Connecticut—A Noble Engineer.

Twelve Lives Lost.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Nov. 22.—The freight and passenger steamer City of New London, which left New York last evening with freight only for Norwick, was burned this morning on the Thames river. Some of the crew was lost, but the number is not yet known.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORWICH, CONN., Nov. 22.—Further particulars of the burning of the steamer City of New London, of the Norwich and New York line, state that the spread of the fire flames having rendered the boats and life-preservers inaccessible, the passengers threw themselves into the water, clinging to portions of the cargo which had been thrown overboard. Those who were able to swim reached the shore. Some were picked up in an exhausted condition.

Some half a dozen of the crew and passengers are missing and its feared are lost, among whom is C. B. Rogers, of this city. The boat and cargo will be an entire loss. There is considerable excitement here as to the fate of the passengers and crew.

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

NORWICH, Nov. 22, 3 P. M.—The following persons are now known to have been lost on the steamer City of New London: C. B. Rogers, Wm. L. Norton and Harrison Aldrich, passengers; Matt. Baker, engineer, and Harry Dugan, steward.

VALUATION, INSURANCE, ETC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The steamer City of New London, which was burned last night, was valued at $175,000, for which amount she is insured in Hartford, Norwich and New York insurance companies. The agent in this city, at two o'clock this afternoon, was uncertain whether any of the crew had been lost, but it is almost certain that the steward, Henry Dugan, perished, and it is feared that several of his companions may have shared his fate.

LATER.

NORWICH, CONN., Nov. 22, Evening.—The loss of life by the City of New London disaster is greater than anticipated. There were only seven passengers, but of these William S. Norton, of the firm of Norton Bros., C. B. Rogers, of the firm of C. B. Rogers & Co., and Harrison R. Aldrich, all of this city, were lost. Of the officers and deck-hands known to be lost, are William Crook's policy of Hamburg, Connecticut, second mate; ——— W. Baker, of Norwich, engineer; Henry Dugan, steward; ——— New London, steward; Webster Cooper, second cook; Frank Flowers, residence unknown, a waiter; Warren Mitchell, oiler; Driscoll Sullivan, Patrick Mahoney, and Thos. Powell, deck-hands.

The New London carried a cargo of heavy freight, principally cotton, rags, groceries, leather, lard, etc., which, together with the boat, are a total loss. On account of the absence of the manager of the line from the city it is impossible to ascertain the insurance. It is understood the boat was insured for $100,000.

Her fire-extinguishing apparatus and life-saving appliances were new and in good order, but the rapid spread of the flames cut off all approach to the boats and saloon where the life-preservers were. While the passengers and crew had to save themselves by grasping and floating matter as fell overboard from the burning boat. The officers of the boat, particularly the captain and engineer, behaved great praise for their coolness and bravery in their trying position, the former escaping by jumping himself from a bedroom box, when all avenues of escape were closed by the flames, and clinging to the paddles until rescued in an exhausted condition, and the latter losing his life, after saving that of the preserver which he got from his room on the upper deck at the last moment to the only lady passenger, who, like him, was saved.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The origin of the fire is a matter of uncertainty, but is supposed to have in some way taken in the kitchen, when the cook went to kindle a fire. The subject nor his facts corroborates it was by a poker heated by raking the fire being hung against a pine partition, but nothing reliable is known.

CINCINNATI.

Accidental Death—Another Broken Rail—Several Injured—Baggage Car Burned—The Chamber of Commerce Discussing the Louisville Canal—Banks Refuse to Discount—An Indicted County Official Committed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—At Middletown, Ohio, last evening, Jerry Crosby was standing in a wagon assisting to load a heavy box at the railroad depot, when, from some unknown cause, the horses started to run, throwing Crosby from the wagon, his head striking a stone which fractured the skull. He died shortly after.

ANOTHER BROKEN RAIL.

The passenger tram on the Indianapolis Junction road, due here this morning, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Brownsville, Indiana. No lives were lost; one or two were slightly injured.

BAGGAGE-CAR BURNED.

As the passenger train on the Little Miami railroad, which left here on Monday evening, passed London, Ohio, last evening, the baggage-car was discovered to be on fire. The train was stopped, but the passenger car, the car, including the mail, were destroyed.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this morning resolutions were adopted to appoint a committee to memorialize Congress to appropriate a sum of money to complete the Louisville and Portland canal, and to purchase the locks, also to have provision parties than the United States, and assume control of the canal and abolish all tolls; also to secure its sale and sympathy, in which was no dissentiveness on the part of the members.

There are now here regular church organizations of Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Catholics.

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NEW YORK.

Minister Schenck Discussed in the Papers—Preparations for the Reception of the Grand Duke—The Ninth Regiment Band Going to Europe—Small-pox—Municipal Matters, Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—It is understood that Mayor Hall has offered the Park Commissionership to George M. Vanvort and William T. Blodget.

STEVENS.

The Committee of Seventy have approved of the acceptance by Stebbins of the appointment as Commissioner of the Public Parks.

THAT RUMOR FROM WASHINGTON.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Herald says that the Democratic and Republican coalition against Grant, the movers of which purpose holding a secret conference at Harrisburg, though not well defined, has been hinted about for days.

Wm. M. Evarts, when he was in Washington some weeks ago, was far from being reserved in his views of the inexpediency of Grant's renomination. The victory over Tammany is the inspiriting motive of this sudden gathering together of the outs and sore-heads, and the belief which prevails among the leaders who are to assemble in the movement is founded on the possibility that the work of reform once begun may sweep the whole country. The President seems to be ignorant of the movement.

P. B. SWEENY'S BROTHER.

The brother of Peter B. Sweeny has not left for Europe, but by the advice of his physician went away from the city for his health.

METHODIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

A Methodist Missionary Convention was held here yesterday, in connection with the anniversary of the General Missionary Society. An essay on Foreign Missions was read by Rev. Love, of Chicago. One speaker stated that during the last seven years, only an average of 12½ per cent. of five and a half million dollars had been donated to missionary work among the heathen. Money and energy was wasted in trying to convert different denominations here to Methodist faith, and denominational missionary work was deprecated. Several speakers participated in the discussion. A similar convention will be held next year.

THAT MISSING POLL LIST.

The missing poll list of the Sixth ward, Brooklyn, was discovered last evening stowed away with old papers.

PICKPOCKETS' FEAST.

Pickpockets did a large business along the line of the procession yesterday. Several arrests are reported. A great many accidents were reported last night from the excitement and bustle attending the procession.

ACCIDENTS.

While the procession was passing Union Square, a pair of horses became frightened and ran away, seriously injuring two ladies.

VIADUCT RAILWAY.

At a meeting of the New York Viaduct Railroad Company, all the Tammany directors resigned, and a new board was elected, thus freeing the company from the incubus of Tammany.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

The London Economist having mentioned with regret the appointment of the ex-minister United States Minister Schenck as director in one of the new mining companies, with the remark that a commercial occupation of any kind appears certainly incompatible with the functions of a diplomatist, the New York Evening Post to-day expresses hopes that the Government will immediately recall Schenck, who, it says, by permitting an official position to promote stock speculation humiliates his country, and is an utter want of respect to his office.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. Butler denounces as a canard the whole story of the Harrisburg conference.

There were 43 new cases of small-pox last week, and 20 since Saturday.

Richard Astor is not reappointed Deputy Comptroller.

It is reported that the Ninth regiment band goes to Europe as a permanent organization.

W. W. Corcoran sailed on the Cuba, which took $170,000 in specie.

Donald Grant, publisher of the Sun, has been appointed School Commissioner in the city department of public instruction, and accepts.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—P. M.

The Gold market has ruled but steady at 110⅝@110¾. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64, 6, 7, 1-32 and 3-64 ₱ cent. to flat, and for carrying 2, 2 and 3 ₱ cent.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were estimated at $44,000,000.

The bids for the Government gold amounted $6,625,000 at from 110 to 110 77-100, and the awards were for $2,000,000 from 110 63¾-100 to 110 77-100.

The Government bond market has been firm Foreign houses are buying that they can for shipment, and are also sending out first-class railroad bonds. Within a few days past one firm has bought about five millions of called bonds at nearly one-half of 1 per cent. The new loan was quoted in London to-day at 15-16 discount.

The Stock market opened strong, but soon became heavy and prices declined. The most active stocks have been Pacific Mail, Pacific Mail, Northwestern and Wabash. The dealings have not been large, and as the close prices were firm at a slight reaction from the lowest point reached during the day.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company this morning notified the Stock Exchange that in thirty days from this time they will issue $2,000,000 special improvement stock, entitled to 7 ₱ cent. dividends, free, and payable quarterly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad to the Pennsylvania Company has been consummated, and negotiations for the lease of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road to the Pennsylvania Company are nearly completed. It is reported that the Pennsylvania Company is trying to lease the Boston, Hartford and Erie road.

The Money market was active this morning at 9 ₱ cent., and closed up firm at 5@6 ₱ cent.

In Southern State securities Tennessees and new South Carolinas were dull, and Virginia and Missouris strong.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109¾.

STOCKS.

Canton	67	New Jersey Cent'l	100¾
Western U. Tel'gh.	68¾	St. Paul	59
Quicksilver	34	Do. preferred	77¾
Adams Express	56	Tol. & Wabash	63
Wells & Fargo	50	Do. preferred	80¾
American Express	59	Pacific	97
U. S. Express	58¾	Terre Haute	18
Pacific Mail	50¾	Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
N. Y. Central, con.	93¾	Chicago & Alton	118¾
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	85¾	Do. preferred	130
Erie	50¾	Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Erie preferred	65	C. C. & C	84
Harlem	133	Burlington	127
Do. preferred	121	Lake Shore	87¾
Reading	118¾	C. C. & Ind. C	19¾
Michigan Central	118	Ill. Central	139
Pittsburgh	127	Union Pacific	27¾
Northwestern	60¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	89¾	Union Pac. bonds	91¾
Rock Island	103		

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature Yesterday—State Prison Lease—Tax on Commercial Drummers Repealed by the House—The General Tax Bill.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 22.—The lower branch of the Legislature adopted to-day the Senate resolution, ratifying the contract to lease the State Prison to Messrs. Looney and O'Connor for five years at $30,000 per annum. The bid of $40,000 per annum by responsible parties, submitted by the member from Davidson county, was entertained, but under the law, the inspectors of the prison had authority to lease, and a resolution by the Legislature was asked as a matter of courtesy. The lease goes into effect immediately.

The tax on commercial drummers, or travelers, was repealed by the House of Representatives to-day.

The House also passed, on its last reading, the general tax bill, fixing the State tax at forty cents on each hundred dollars' worth of property. The bill goes to the Senate, which will not materially change it.

OMAHA.

An Abortionist Sentenced to the Penitentiary—Exorbitant Ferriage—The Weather—The Treasury of Wyoming in a Worse Condition than that of New York City.

OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 22.—Dr. S. R. Stoddard was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for procuring an abortion.

Legal proceedings have been commenced against the Union Pacific Transfer Company for charging fifty cents per head ferriage of foot passengers across the Missouri river, the laws of this State permitting of a charge of but ten cents.

The thermometer this morning stood eight degrees below zero. The Missouri river is running full of ice, and has caused considerable delay to ferriage.

The report of the legislative committee of Wyoming Territory on the condition of the Treasurer's accounts for the past two years shows a worse state of affairs than exists in New York.

Suspension of a Heavy Grain Dealer in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—The suspension of O. L. Nims, a leading grain dealer, is announced. His liabilities are reported at a million. Nims says that, if permitted to manage his affairs, he will pay all liabilities. He has an immense amount of grain in store in New York, here, and afloat.

MEXICO.

Revolutionists Gaining in Influence and Power—Juarez Appeals to Congress for Increased Powers—Contributions for Sufferers by the Late Fires in the Northwest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Dispatches from Matamoras say that a revolutionary government is becoming consolidated in Mexico. While General Rocha was marching to the relief of Saltillo, the place was so severely pressed by Revolutionists that a speedy issue of the contest at that point is expected. Escobedo at Alatorro was engaged in constant observations of the movements at Oaxaca, and Diaz was busy fortifying the place.

Juarez has repeated his request to Congress for a Parliamentary vote of extraordinary powers to the President.

Mexican citizens have subscribed money for the relief of Chicago, and for the aid of sufferers by the fires in Wisconsin.

NEW ORLEANS.

Death of Lieut. Gov. Dunn—The State Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Lieut. Gov. Oscar J. Dunn died at 6 o'clock this morning at his residence, 332 Canal street, after a three days' illness, of congestion of the brain and lungs, aged 51 years.

The City Council, and members of social and political societies and clubs have each passed resolutions of regret and sympathy for the death of Lieut. Gov. Dunn. The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon. The courts adjourned to-day. Business in the City Hall will be suspended to-morrow in respect to the deceased.

There will be a general holiday to-morrow on account of the fair. Business houses will close at 11 A. M.

The National Strong-minded Female Association in Council—What They Demand.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The annual convention of the American Women Suffrage Association met to-day. Fourteen States were represented. Mrs. Coulter, of Illinois, presided.

Resolutions were adopted declaring woman suffrage to be the primary object in demanding the removal of legal, industrial and educational disabilities, and asking Congress to establish woman suffrage in the Territories. Also other resolutions favoring woman suffrage were adopted.

A Female Abortionist Comes to Grief by the Death of a Victim.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 23.—The coroner's jury which held an inquest upon the body of Kate Cook, yesterday, brought in a verdict that she died from the effect of medicines given her by Mrs. Monti to produce abortion. Mrs. Monti was arrested and held to trial.

The thermometer stood six degrees below zero at 7 A. M., and in some parts of the city two degrees lower. A large amount of ice is in the river, and navigation is practically closed.

Suspension of a Heavy Grain Dealer in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—The suspension of O. L. Nims, a leading grain dealer, is announced. His liabilities are reported at a million. Nims says that, if permitted to manage his affairs, he will pay all liabilities. He has an immense amount of grain in store in New York, here, and afloat.

TELEGRAMS.

The Prussian arrived at London yesterday.

Francis Deak, an eminent liberal Hungarian statesman, is dangerously ill.

The steamers Atlantic and Maine arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

Nearly two inches of snow fell at Concord, N. H., yesterday morning.

There have been three fatal cases of cholera in the vicinity of Halifax, N. S.

General Ord, it is said, will soon take command of the department of California.

Shocks of earthquake were felt on the 12th ult. in different parts of St. Domingo.

An immense National Sabbath-school Conference is in session at Wilmington, Ohio.

Captain Benj. Lovett, of the ship Horatio Harris, recently died and was buried at sea.

Connolly denies that he is going to Europe. It is denied, also, that he will turn State's evidence.

Dion, the billiardist, is still playing billiards at New Orleans for $500 a game, and was ahead at last accounts.

W. G. Case's machine shop was burned in Philadelphia on Tuesday night. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $10,000.

The Georgia Legislature has passed the bill for an election for Governor by a vote of two-thirds over the acting Governor's veto.

A dispatch from LaCrosse, Wis., says the Mississippi river at that point is filled with floating ice, and that navigation is greatly impeded.

The coroners of New York city yesterday demanded their back salaries. The controller informed them that they would have to wait until the meeting of the Legislature.

The Grand Duke actually refused to sleep in the gorgeous downy couch prepared for him at the Clarendon Hotel, New York. He preferred his little hammock, which had been brought from the Svetlana.

The captain of the Alabama, on the 16th, called upon the American Consul at St. Thomas, and demanded protection, saying he was ready to leave that port, but was afraid on account of the surveillance of the Spanish war-vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Warm Weather—The Governor of Arizona Publishes an Exhaustive Review of the Indian Question—What he Knows About Colyer and the Apache Indians—His Plan for Securing a Permanent Peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22, Night.—Last night was the warmest of the season, and it was impossible to sleep with windows closed.

THE INDIANS.

A. P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona, publishes an exhaustive review of the Apache question in the Alta this morning. He warmly indorses Gen. Crook's policy of uniting the friendly Indians against the Apaches. He says they robbed and plundered citizens in this territory. They are sleek and tired of war and earnestly desire that the flow of blood shall be stopped. Had General Crook gone on with his plans it would have been but a few months before the entire tribes would have sued for peace upon terms that would have insured the safety of citizens. Any other kind of peace is a monstrous crime against this people, and a wrong inflicted upon the Government and the whole people who are taxed to feed and clothe the Indians. The more the Indians are fed and protected at the forts the greater has been the destruction of life and property, and after remaining for a time at the posts they have in every instance, save one, gone off with their stolen property and engaged in open war. Such has been the experience with the Apache Indians.

He denounces Colyer for dodging through the country and refusing to see or hold communication with white settlers, treating with contempt all overtures from them. He escaping by no pause, but kept on a free unrepentant Indians to go on reservations for a few days with donations and then return to their old haunts on the war path again. He says it would be cheaper for the Government to feed the entire Apache nations at first-class hotels than to form such a hostility, when Arizona, with her people protected, would, within a few years, produce twenty millions of gold and silver.

The Alta in an editorial indorses the Governor, and says he cannot be accused of ignorance of the subject nor his facts controverted. The recent butcheries of the Apaches rest directly on Colyer and his associates.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. closed their session to-night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, W. H. McCullough, of New Albany; Grand Warden, Richard Owen, of New Harmony; Representative to Grand Lodge, W. H. Dewey, of Vincennes; Grand Secretary, B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis; Grand Treasurer, Theo. P. Haugbey, of Indianapolis.

Pullman Palace Car Company vs. Jonah Woodruf.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21.—In the case of the Pullman

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1871.

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KENTUCKY NEWS.

The shipments from the Paris stock-pens for the week ending November 18th were as follows: 97 cars cattle, 60 do hogs, 4 do sheep, 1 do mules; total, 171.

A negro died near Nicholasville a few nights ago, and it was discovered that his death was caused by a gun-shot wound, and is supposed that he was one of those shot by young Horine in his hog-pen a week or two ago.

Colonel Howard Smith, State Auditor, sends out circulars stating that the stock owned by the State in turnpikes will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with six per cent. interest. Sealed bids will be received until the 2d of December next. County Court bids will be given preference, all things being equal, over others.

The Paris Citizen says: "The continued sickness of Gen. J. T. Crozton, President of the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy Railroad Company, has delayed the application to the Bourbon County Court for submission to a popular vote of the proposition to subscribe stock to the road. This will be done as soon as Gen. Crozton recovers; and we are confident, when appealed to, that the magistrates will submit the question to a vote of the people."

The Lexington Statesman says: "The fowls, in many places in this county, are dying with cholera, and it is especially fatal to turkeys. The disease, in some cases, begins to manifest itself in appearance, the turkey was as healthy as could be. As this is the season of the year when fowls constitute a large part of the meat which many families consume, too much care cannot be exercised in its purchase."

The Maysville Eagle says: The Maysville and Lexington railroad ought to have been built to Millersburg long ago, and we are assured that place would have been reached some days since had the contractor furnished the fishbars as agreed upon. However, these very essential articles in railway construction reached this place Friday night on the packet, having been sent to Cincinnati from Pittsburgh by rail; and we hope that the tracklaying will be immediately resumed. Surely the cars ought to run into Millersburg before another week shall have come and gone. The iron has been laid to within two and a half miles of that place, and the track from Carlisle is in good condition.

Of the hog trade in the interior, the Lexington Press says: "Very little, if anything, has been done in the hog trade here since Saturday. About $3 75 was the greatest venture we could hear of proposed on yesterday. A few light hogs for family meat and strictly No. 1 were sold at $4, but these sales were not considered indicative of the market. The great bulk of the fatted stock has already left this county. The main interest now seems to center in Scott and Madison counties, as they have nearly all of the fattened stock now unsold. This trade, unlike that of other kinds of stock, is so fickle that we do not feel warranted to offer any advice to those who have not sold. The impression among those who are best informed is that the fall in price is only temporary, and that $4, as we have before mentioned, will rule the trade here."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Jewish synagogue at Monroe, La., is nearly completed.

It is predicted that pork will open at 3 or 4 cents net in Middle Tennessee.

The residence and plantation of the late John C. Calhoun, in South Carolina, are offered for sale.

Selma, Ala., has a negro girl who can skip the rope with a pailful of slops on her head and not spill a drop of the slops.

Mayor elect of Chattanooga, General Wilder, was serenaded Friday night. And they all took something with a spoon in it.

The Workingmen's Building and Loan Association is talked about as one of the best organizations ever started in Memphis.

The coal fields of West Virginia embrace an area of 13,000 square miles, or about three times the coal area of Great Britain.

The new Masonic Temple fund at Columbia, Tenn., is almost complete. Twenty-four thousand dollars have been subscribed.

The hunters along the mountains in Blount county, Tennessee, are enjoying the sport of bear and deer hunting to an unusual extent.

Mrs. James Silver, near Jonesboro, Tenn., lifted some heavy article last week which caused a hemorrhage, and death ensued in a few hours.

It is rumored in Atlanta that Joe Brown purchased Bulloch's twenty-thousand-dollar farm in Bartow county before that functionary skedaddled. Of course.

Colonel Wicks, president of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, has been trying to buy land near Sparta, with a view to the manufacture of hydraulic cement.

The Jackson Whig and Tribune says: "Rev. J. C. B. Williams, who was bitten by a mad-dog a couple or three weeks ago, has been attacked with hydrophobia, and has spasms every hour or so."

Griffin (Ga.) had quite a severe fire on Thursday night. The loss is estimated at $30,000, the insurance on which will amount to about $16,000. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

Savannah is alive with strangers, attracted there by the fair. The hotels are crowded, all the private boarding-houses are filled, and private families have opened the doors of their residences to the strangers visiting the city.

A maiden lady of Chester, South Carolina, was robbed of a little money she had at an early hour Saturday night. Later in the night three men knocked at the door, and upon being asked refused admittance. Pandemonium.

The Chattanooga Times says another attempt was made to fire those frame buildings in rear of the Tower block, on last Sunday night. The villains set fire to some shavings, but were frightened off by the cry of "police," after which the fire was extinguished.

The kerosene movement has reached Gainesville, Georgia. A colored child handled some of the non-explosive in that town recently, and it is to be inferred from the sympathetic and wailing obituary that followed the announcement that she will never handle any more.

On Friday morning last a little boy 12 years old was put in prison in Yorkville, S. C., under the Kuklux act of Congress. His father had been in prison for several days. The little fellow was requested to be put in the same room with his father, which was refused. No comment could put this outrage in a darker light.

A quarrel about hogs near Concord, Knox county, Tennessee, Friday, caused Sam Gilbreath to fire at John Wright. The latter clinched with his assailant, after the shot was fired, when Thomas Gilbreath, it is stated, threw himself on Wright, bore him down to the ground, and hit his head a number of times with a stone. Wright expired in a few minutes, and the Gilbert brothers fled.

Of the election in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, the Iuka Gazette says: "The negroes of this place, with perhaps a few exceptions, voted with their anti-Radical friends from the top of the ticket to the bottom, and have thereby given additional proof of their good feeling and friendship for those amongst whom they were raised and whom they recognize as their best and only friends. Let us in the future, as we have in the past, treat them well."

The Little Rock Gazette, adverting to the purpose of Memphis to build the Shreveport and Kansas City roads, says that, though the object is to benefit Memphis, it must be clear to the people of Arkansas and the Southwest that the projected enterprises will be of incalculable advantage to them; and trusts that the Memphis, Shreveport and Jefferson railroad will meet with the support it deserves, that, if necessary, counties through which it is to run will aid by subscriptions in the speedy building of the line. Will roads running through all parts of the State, Arkansas will soon take her place among the most powerful and prosperous commonwealths in the Union, and the day seems not far distant when this consummation will be reached.

Great efforts are being made by many eminent persons in France to procure the pardon of General Rossel, the Communist Minister of War, now being imprisoned in Versailles under sentence of death. It seems indeed that he is worthier of mercy than Rochefort, Paschal Grousset, or the other scamps of the Commune who joined the insurrection for mercenary motives, and who now go off scot free, or at most with an insignificant decree of banishment, made null and void as soon as another government gets into power in France. Rossel, indeed, is guiltier, inasmuch as he committed the military crime of desertion, and as a soldier he has been judged. But public opinion in France is so much in favor of his pardon that the government will in all probability be obliged to grant it. All the fellow-officers, the former schoolfellows, and many corporations have interfered in his behalf, and the opinion seems to prevail generally that he acted from pure motives, and sinned rather from an excess than from a want of patriotism.

Martial Law in Texas.

Hon. John C. Conner, Congressman-elect from one of the Texas districts, an officer in the Union army during the late war, made a speech at Noblesville, Indiana, the other day, in which some startling facts were developed on a subject to which these columns have been of late frequently surrendered—the deplorable condition of affairs at present existing in that State. Waiving all possibility of prejudice in the matter, that he is a Democratic Congressman—his war record ought to be offset sufficient for our Republican friends—his statements bear the impress of truth, and are backed by frequent memorials, by the financial exhibit of two years of carpet-bag rule, by the telegraphic reports from that section, by the inexorable logic of results.

But the main point in his address, and to which public attention is just now directed, is the declaration of martial law in Limestone county, of which Groesbeck is the county-seat. The facts in the case seem to be briefly as follows: On the 30th of September last, one D. C. Applewhite was shot and killed by four colored members of the State police—with whose general object and morale the public is tolerably familiar. The mayor of Groesbeck, deeming such action necessary, made an effort to arrest by process of law the four policemen, whereupon they barricaded themselves in the mayor's own office, and, opposed armed and successful resistance to all exertions looking to their legal apprehension. Afterward, re-enforced by a large body of their associates, they retreated unharmed from the town, and for several days escaped arrest, though finally this was effected as regarded two of their number. The citizens of the county put themselves under orders of Judge Olivis, and appear to have behaved themselves with very commendable propriety. One colored man, however, was killed during the excitement, but, as afterward confessed, by a crazy fellow named Simms, to whose lunacy both affidavits and legal action testify.

Such is the skeleton abstract of a memorial, followed by a long series of corroboratory affidavits, presented by the citizens of Limestone county to the Legislature of Texas. The memorial contains further details of the after conduct of the State police and rumored intentions of the negroes, which we purposely omit. The killing of Applewhite by the negroes, and the killing of the negro by a citizen, are both admitted, and on this slender basis Governor Davis proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring martial law; action expressly forbidden by the constitution of the State, except with the concurrence of the Legislature, which was not even asked.

Mr. Conner offers this explanation: In the recent election held in Texas there was one district in which the issue was doubtful, and Limestone county, polling a large Democratic vote, held the balance of power. It was then necessary to throw out the vote of that county, and to secure that end there must needs be an excuse for military rule. An undue proportion of the State police, whose organization was in itself an illegal assumption of power on the part of Governor Davis, was sent to the county, and by every species of swaggering insult endeavored to provoke resistance. This failing, a *coup d'etat* was resolved upon, and the issue we give in Mr. Conner's own words: "The city of Groesbeck is the scene of the tragedy. A negro State policeman, displaying the badge of official power and authority, shoots down, in cold blood, an unarmed citizen. The mayor, himself an appointee of the Governor, summons a posse of citizens to arrest the policeman-murderer. A show of resistance follows, but no one is hurt. A Kuklux bulletin, previously prepared for the occasion, is telegraphed the Governor. He answers with a proclamation of martial law—a military commission is organized, taxes collected under its authority, the people robbed, life and property rendered insecure—anarchy established."

The main facts in the matter stand beyond the danger of cavil. Granting the power of Governor Davis to take this extreme action, even though directly in face of the State constitution and of the Constitution of the United States, the occasion seems so trivial, the possibility of his action even, so remote to us of a more favored section, that nothing but the most dreadful state of affairs can reconcile the facts. It is, in short, anarchy, and anarchy directly fostered by an imprudent man, if not inaugurated by a scheming usurper. It is worse than the worst sort of Kukluxism.

The Indians of Arizona.

The Indians of Arizona must be exterminated. Extermination is the chief boon for which they seem to long. If a parcel of white men out there happen to be inclined to have a little fun, as white men naturally will sometimes, and chance, in a playful mood, to put a bullet through one of these ridiculous savages, the rest get excited, and, as absurd as it may seem, want to kick up a row about it. This thing ought to be stopped by the strong arm of the Government. A joke is a joke the world over, especially when perpetrated by a white man at the expense of a red one, and the sooner the Indians are made to understand this the better it will be for all concerned. When things come to such a pass that a white man on the frontier can't shoot down an Indian or two for the amusement of himself and his friends, it will be high time for us all to be seriously thinking of getting up a new charter of liberty.

The Philadelphia Press takes a peculiar view of this case. It seems to think that the white people of Arizona are responsible for the troubles they have with the Indians. The Indians themselves, it would appear to think, are more sinned against than sinning—just as if it were possible for a white man to be more to blame for any sort of rascality than an Indian. The Press says: "The San Francisco papers come to us with three whole columns of Indian outrages perpetrated in this *unfortunate* Territory, running through all grades of the horrible. Yet we have it on the authority of a gentleman conversant with the facts that this whole list is a rehash of a pamphlet gotten out by the Legislature a year or more ago; that the list runs back prior to the time we got possession of the country; that one outrage figures in the report no less than twenty-eight times, and is made to do duty as twenty-eight different outrages, and others figure as many as six, eight, and ten different times. Still others are made from the whole cloth, and many are grossly exaggerated. It may seem scarcely credible that the people of Arizona do not desire peace, but the fact is they do not, and their opposition springs from the dollar-and-cent motive. The Government has been spending from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 each year, keeping up seventeen military posts at an annual average expense of over $200,000. Of this large sum the greater part goes into the pockets of the people of Arizona, and the merchants and others in San Francisco The adoption of the President's policy will obviate the necessity for the expenditure of the larger part of this large sum. The Territory of Arizona, by the last census, has nine thousand inhabitants; of these three thousand are Americans—the remainder are Mexicans, Spaniards and half-breeds. Of the three thousand Americans, those engaged in agriculture are anxious for peace, but the wandering adventurers who make up the inhabitants of Tucson and the few towns in the Territory are anxious to keep up the Indian outrage business, and are constantly crying for more troops."

The Press not only utters this base slander upon the white men of Arizona, but adds insult to injury by relating the following, which it actually expects an intelligent community to believe:

> A gentleman just from Arizona tells of an outrage on the part of some of the Territory make no mention. At a ranchman's home some twenty Apache Indians have for many months been accustomed to come and go at pleasure. They were always at peace, and lived in a section of the Territory far removed from the seat of Indian warfare. The day before his arrival at the place an Indian rode up to the door, as he had done innumerable times before. He had with him a Henry rifle. The men who were in the house, but not belonging to it, said they would take the rifle from the Indian, and, as he got off his horse, attempted to do so. The Indian escaped into the house and was followed by the whites, who took the rifle from him and struck the Indian over the head with it, knocking him down, and, but for the interference of the ranchman, would have killed him in the house. He interfered, and the Indian was going for his horse, when one of the white men deliberately shot him through the head. The Indian was buried, and the next day some twenty of his comrades, riding up to the house, knowing nothing of the circumstances, were fired upon, and some two or three of the party wounded. The result would, of course, be an attack on the house at some future time by the Indians, and thus ensue a new chapter of Indian outrages. The Camp Grant massacre, perpetrated by the class of people who made the presentation of the grand jury, is fresh in the memory of our people—when the citizens of Arizona, with arms furnished by the Territorial authorities, attacked and murdered in cold blood a hundred and twenty women and children while prisoners of war.

All this may be true, and we think it more than likely that it is; but what right has an Indian to carry a Henry rifle, and what right has he to ride up to a house that doesn't belong to him? The red man who, when guilty of such crimes, escapes the six-shooter of the pale-face ought to regard himself as one of the Great Spirit's especial pets.

The creation of the Indian is a part of the economy of an all-wise Providence which the American people have struggled for ages to comprehend, and have struggled in vain. The pious philosophers who came over in the Mayflower were wholly unable to perceive the practical utility of the Indian, and their descendants have studied his uses with no better success. The Government itself has never been able to recognize the wisdom of his creation or to reconcile itself to the necessity for his existence. As a victim for Sheridan's small-pox and food for gay somebody's powder, he is unquestionably a success, but in every other respect he is a conspicuous failure. He is perpetually getting in somebody's way. He is eternally suffering himself to be found in possession of lands that were clearly intended for the exclusive use of the white man. When ever attempts have been made to civilize him and he has been placed on reservations by the Government, in order to keep him from straggling over lands inherited from his fathers, but which the white man wants, he seldom fails to think that he has a right or two which that white man ought to concede if he does not respect. These monstrous assumptions of the Indian, who is always wrong and the white man always right, have caused the Christian people of this country a degree of grief and general unhappiness that may possibly be described, but can never be adequately imagined.

In every treaty the Government has ever made with the Indian it has turned out in the end that the red-skinned scoundrel had gotten a better bargain than he was entitled to, and the Government, ever just and merciful to itself, has been compelled to abrogate the covenant, and to slaughter a few hundreds of women and children, in the absence of the warriors, as a warning to other designing tribes with whom treaties were yet to be made. It seems hard that a benign Government should be treated in this cruel way, but what better can you expect of a North American savage?

As a general thing the Indian is not learned in ancient history, but if he hasn't long since found out from the white man and the white man's government what Punic faith is, it is his own fault. He has been afforded a thousand facilities for learning that one lesson, if no other, but it is to be feared that he is not grateful for it as he ought to be.

The happy hunting grounds near the setting sun is the proper home for the Indian, and the white man, with a philanthrophy too beautiful for earth, has, with the aid of fire, sword, whisky, and small-pox, striven perpetually to send him there. And yet he is not happy. He is not satisfied. With an ingratitude stronger than traitor's arms, he insists upon remaining yet longer upon the plains of the Great West, although he ought to know that every hour he stays there is a robbery of the white man's time—that every buffalo he slays is an infringement of the white man's rights.

Let more troops be sent to Arizona. Let them be sent from South Carolina, if they are to be had nowhere else. It is now evident that Gov. Scott doesn't need them. A man who has such a wonderful faculty for stealing State bonds can find no difficulty in stealing a march on the Kuklux. If the Indians of Arizona will persist in their dastardly habit of attempting to cultivate friendly relations with the lordly white man, in spite of his virtuous reluctance to maintain a peace with them in which there is no money, they must take the consequences, no matter how bloody those consequences may be. It were a burning shame for the Government to protect these Indians, or to exhibit towards them either justice or mercy. Not in all its history is there a precedent for such a course of conduct.

"The Poet at the Breakfast Table."

Among many secrets* communicated by the enterprising publishers of the Atlantic Monthly to the gentlemen of the press,—secrets which the gentlemen of the press, disregarding the injunction of the old song, are expected *not* to keep,—is one which, albeit of current literary interest, may—we dare say will—start some sentimental memories in the middle-aged American bosom. Middle-aged! There is a sadness in the thought that ten—eleven—twelve—nay, *thirteen* years have passed since the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table began to be his own Boswell; and that in consequence the young people of that period can call themselves young people no longer. The divinity student is, by this time, a doctor of divinity; the young man they called "John" has got on in life, and, having made his fortune during the war, has settled down, after the orthodox Boston fashion, into steady respectability, lectures, libraries and public benefices; the juvenile Ben. Franklin likewise made his mark during the patriotic *furore*, was a hero and soldier, and is a member of Assembly; and the little schoolmistress—why, bless her!—she must be six-and-thirty by this time, and the mother of many children! Phantoms all; but they will come and go in spite of us. Indeed, there be many ghostly changes in thirteen years; and when the poet resumes the wise and kindly prattle of the Autocrat at the Breakfast Table—which is the secret we spoke of—we may not look to see the same company gathered to listen. It is most like that the snow has fallen many times upon the grave of the old gentleman who sat opposite the dear old gentleman who gave the blessing at the end of the "long walk"—just as it has fallen, in real life, upon the graves of loved ones who laughed and wept with us away back yonder in 1858.

Happy time! happy, peaceful time! Irving was alive then and read the first of those delightful papers; and the grim cast of powder and iron had not yet come smirching over the simple Arcadianism of American life and thought and letters. The public taste had not been hardened—we will not say corrupted—by learned and worldwise critical exactions. The public appreciation had not been cultivated beyond the capacity of wholesome diet by warlike sensations. It did not need the details of a battle or the burning of a Chicago to make an event of universal recognition and significance. There is a quietude even in the old names. Hawthorne lived and wrote, and Longfellow was a most live and active person. George William Curtis stood as a sort of beau to all the muses—young and trim, and Byronic, at least in his shirt-collar—and Aldrich and Winthr were mere striplings. Lowell had written little prose; and George Hillard and Edwin Whipple were oracles. Holmes and Saxe had been friendly rivals. The great names in our military vocabulary were Winfield Scott and Phil. Kearney and General Twiggs and Colonel Jack Hays. The Grants, the Shermans, the Johnsons, the Lees, were unknown to fame. Nor had the journalism of the country been penetrated by such strong names as Manton Marble and Whitelaw Reid and Murat Halstead and Horace White. Dr. Holland, and not Samuel Bowles, edited the Springfield Republican. John Russell Young was reading proofs for Colonel Forney; and Croly and Conant were barely out of school. Dana was an embryo *litterateur;* and had perhaps little thought of becoming a war-secretary—a man of action and business—to burst finally into the gorgeous newspaper sunflower of to-day. The Duyckincks and Parke Godwin and Dr. Griswold held possession of the critical citadel in New York; and the old Home Journal, with Morris and Willis, was a real literary power in the land. Porte Crayon was a lion; and Miss Flora McFlimsy made a sensation as great as the Heathen Chinee, and much more substantial and better deserved. It was fashionable in those days to discuss Poe and the Raven. There was a Bohemian set who were going to establish a new religion in literature and set up a new school, in the execution of which purpose they drank great quantities of beer and smoked great pipes-full of tobacco and wrote all manner of odd rhymes, irregular and funny as their own lives—until—until there came a sudden flash and smell of powder, and when the clouds blew away they were all gone, like the goblins in the Castle Specter.

A queer old peaceful time! When Macaulay wrote that letter to Rives, of Virginia, and predicted what came to pass very speedily, all those pens flew into an indignant passion and his lordship got himself roughly rebuked for daring to cast an aspersion upon the perpetuity of American liberty and union. Webster's famous peroration was immensely popular; and indeed, for the matter of that, it might be profitably revived now in our schools and debating clubs, though the suggestion is beside the present writing. Edward Everett represented our ideal orator; and Maude Muller was as familiar a character as Victoria Woodhull. We had not Colonel James Fisk. But we had Captain Isaiah Rhynders; and what a sensation Paul Morphy and his chessmen raised, to be sure! Charlotte Cushman made *Meg Merrilies* almost as popular as Jefferson has made *Rip Van Winkle;* Forrest and Murdoch were favorites; old Burton carried all before him in comedy; John Brougham trolled off squibs, burlesques, and extravaganzas by the yard; and all the girls were in love with Lester Wallack. Bret Harte and John Hay had not put on their literary pinafores, nor Joaquin Miller his war-paint. Bundy, dreamless of an American Pall Mall Gazette, read law in Wisconsin. Howells was the denizen of an Ohio village; and the "brave boys" of Franklin Square were little chaps in roundabouts. We had serious caricatures then; for the wit of Rochefort and the billingsgate of Brownlow had not united in the pencil of Nast. In literature, in art, in science, all was crude, imitative, simple, common-place, provincial, almost rural. Why, Maurice Strakosch was considered a first-class pianist and John B. Gough made people cry!

Holmes picked a good time to resume the talk which a quarter of a century of professional work, that paid better, had interrupted. A good vehicle, too; for there was a wondrous freshness and advance in the Atlantic Monthly, and Boston was an unquestioned focus. Here is the original preface:

THE AUTOCRAT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The interruption referred to in the first sentence of the first of these papers was just a quarter of a century before the publication of entitled, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," will be found in the New England Magazine," formerly published in Boston by I. S. K. Buckingham. The date of the first of these articles is November, 1831; that of the second February, 1832. When "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" was begun, twenty-five years afterwards, and the author was asked to write for it, the recollection of those crude productions of his immature boyhood suggested the thought that it would be a curious experiment to shake the same bough again, and see if it had either better or worse than the early windfalls. So began this series of papers, which naturally bring those earlier attempts to my own notice and that of some few friends who were idle enough to read them at the time of their publication. The reader, man is father to the boy that was, and I am my own son, as it seems to me. In those pages of the New England Magazine, if I find it hard to pardon the boy's faults, others would find it harder. They will not, therefore, be reprinted here, nor, as I hope, anywhere. But a sentence or two from them may be worth reproducing, and with these I trust the gentle reader, if at all being still breathes, will be contented. To me it is a rapid glance at a familiar face with you, and, when you find yourself felicitous, take notes of your own conversation.

"When I feel inclined to read poetry I take down my dictionary. There are more words of quite as beautiful as that of sentences. The author may arrange the gems effectively, but their substance must have been the slow growth and attrition of ages. Bring me the finest simile from the whole range of imaginative writings, and I will show you a single word which conveys a more profound, a more accurate and a more eloquent analogy."

"Once on a time a notion was started that, if all the people in the world would shout at once, it might be heard in the moon. So the projectors agreed it should be done in just ten years. Some thousand shiploads of chronometers were distributed to the selectmen and other great folks of all the different nations. For a year beforehand nothing else was talked about but the awful noise that was to be made on the great occasion. When the time came everybody had their ears so wide open to hear the universal ejaculation of Boo-ha-ha! went the word upon that moody spoke, except a deaf man in one of the Fejee Islands, and a woman in Pekin, so that the world was never so still afterwards. The deaf man knew better than these things, and there was not a little that was much worse. A young fellow of two or three and twenty had a good a right to spoil a magazine full of essays in learning how to write as a specialist like Wendell had to spoil his hat full of eyes in learning how to conceal for cataract, or an *elegant* like Brummel to point a nice attitude for the fingers of his right hand, and a perfect tie. This son of mine, whom I have not seen for these twenty-five years, generously counted, was a self-willed youth, always too ready to utter his unchastised fancies. He, like that many American young people, got the spur when he should have had the rein. He therefore helped to fill the market with that cheap and abundant article, which, in one of these papers, abounds in the marts of his native country. All these bygone shortcomings, he would hope, are forgiven, did he not feel sure that very few of his readers know anything about them. In taking the old name for the new papers, he felt bound to say that he had uttered unwise things under that title, and if it shall appear that his un-wisdom has not diminished, or at least halt, while his years have doubled, he promises not to repeat the experiment, if he should live to double them again and become his own grandfather.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1868.

As a poet (and sure he is a poet!) Holmes belongs to the spread-eagle period of our Republic, and has contributed to our Fourth-of-July rhetoric its very best and most stirring quotations. As an essayist he occupies middle ground and belongs to no class or section; so that, when he comes again, we shall welcome him as one whose geniality has never been clouded by political bitterness. We shall welcome the Poet at the Breakfast Table as an old friend, and we make no doubt that we shall find him as overflowing as the Autocrat, who was all sunshine and heartiness, light and warmth. Thirteen years is a good distance—"a good distance, Sir Lucius"—but, despite its changes, it is not so long a range as to shut out the pleasant and grateful memories which belong to 1858. Summer fancies—they seem—revisiting us in the dead of winter—with the snow-birds!

The Atlantic Monthly offers attractions for the coming year, unrivalled, it believes, equalled, in its history. The resumption of the "Autocrat" series in "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," by Dr. Holmes, is the first of a new series of papers by him; and these papers will be more charming than anything he has yet done in his most characteristic vein. The discovery of a completed romance by Hawthorne is a matter of certainly not less importance, and the story is all the more fascinating because, not having received his final touches, it shows some of the processes of his subtle invention. And, as it was born, fairies the reader into his confidence. Mr. Parton's "Life of Jefferson" will appear in detachable chapters, each perfect in itself. It is one of his best pieces of work. A glance at the first chapter in the January number will satisfy the reader that the author has never more faithfully and delightfully studied any subject. Mr. DeMille reprints his novel, "Helmet of Navarre," the first time, but his name is familiar as the author of those amusing extravaganzas, "The Dodge Club" and "The American Baron." "The Comedy of Terrors" is in the same mood, and abounds in ludicrous incidents and situations. "The Adventures of the Echo Club" will contain not only critical notices of all the prominent English and American poets of our day, but versatile imitations of their manner—not parodies of single pieces, but admirable burlesques of their general style of thought and expression. The editorial department will be enlarged so as to occupy some twenty pages of each number, and will receive notice of whatever is noteworthy in each phase of literature, but those of politics, art, music and science. Under each of these heads the Atlantic will, while holding and pronouncing decided opinions, aim at a perfectly just and candid treatment of all topics. The politics discussed will be those of the whole country; the scientific notes a resume of the essentials facts and speculations of each month; in music high critical ground will be taken, but the editors will make their counsels available to all who love music, as well as to connoisseurs and those with whom it is a profession; of art, they will endeavor always to speak with generosity and discrimination.

"Straws."

It is said that some of the released Communists are threatening to begin again their work of murder, pillage, and burning, as soon as they can do so. Strange things are uttered in the wine-shops of Paris, when these men get together. Want of faith in the future is but a natural consequence of the present exceptional condition of the country. Signs that a monarchy of some shade is wished for multiply in Paris from day to day. Photographs of the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial are displayed in the shop windows everywhere. A hatter in the Rue St. Honore has bolsted an eagle, gay in fresh gilding, over his door. Four months ago his shop would have been in fragments for such an act. These are small indications, but feathers show how the wind blows. Without a court Paris is a butterfly with the floss brushed off its wings. Though the Parisians do not cry out that on the roof, they look as if they admitted it. The Ordre publishes a letter from Prince Napoleon to his constituents, dated Bastia, Oct. 28th, maintaining that an appeal to the people can alone terminate the present crisis. He counsels respect meanwhile for the Provisional Government, and concludes by stating that a vote should be called for on the three questions: Republic, Bourbon Royalty, or Napoleon Empire.

Education in France.

The Catholic bishops of France, who but a few months ago made themselves disagreeably prominent in circulating innumerable petitions to the National Assembly praying for a forcible restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, have again come forward in a manner which speaks but poorly for their patriotic sentiments. They have engaged in a bitter warfare against the free-school system which the more liberal minds of France propose to introduce into that country.

The public schools of France have been always in so deplorable a condition that almost three-fourths of the inhabitants could neither read nor write, and were in the grossest ignorance on the most common subjects. To this complete ignorance of the poorer classes have been ascribed in a great measure the triumphs of the more progressive Prussians, and we have no doubt that France owes many of her past misfortunes to this sorry condition of her schools. With a proper system of education such exhibitions of brutality as the insurrection of the Paris Commune would have been impossible, nor would the country have rushed madly and with eyes blindfolded into a war where every chance was on the side of its opponents. Therefore, a complete reconstruction of the French schools was an urgent necessity, and we greet it as a sign of the regeneration of France that prompt measures have been proposed to lift the youth of that country from the slough of ignorance in which it has been lying so long. Almost all the schooling French children have got heretofore they received in the communal and in the religious schools, both equally bad, although Minister Duruy, under the Second Empire, attempted to reform the former to the best of his ability. But his efforts were unfortunately in vain, as they were continually balked by the intrigues of the clergy, who at last brought about his fall. Now, when another effort is being made to reform the French schools, the clergy raises its head once more and uses its immense influence to defeat the project, and even such men as Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, who have generally been noted for a more elevated liberalism than their colleagues, have not been ashamed to raise their voices against a measure which is so apparently beneficial for the whole country.

In a letter to the Impartial du Loir, Bishop Dupanloup comes out openly against any change in the public-school system of France. One of the reasons which he brings forward is that a school system which would introduce gratuitous and compulsory instruction would damage the Catholic schools of that country, and would go far to instill revolutionary sentiments into those districts which clung to their country and their faith. He preferred rather to see his fellow-citizens ignorant than irreligious!

Fortunately the eyes of the French people have been opened by recent events in such a manner that dark counsels like these will probably not prevail. The bill instituting compulsory and gratuitous tuition has every chance of success, and we have well-founded hopes of seeing the dark cloud of ignorance removed from Francein the very near future.

☞ A New York journal says: "The people of Tennessee, when they refused to elect Stokes Governor at Grant's dictation, offended the President's dignity, and he appears determined to resent the slight by selecting his officeholders for that State from other communities." The people of Tennessee rather like that sort of resentment. They prefer a carpet-bagger to a scalawag always.

☞ Philadelphia has the small-pox, and she thinks she caught it from a lot of buffalo-robes that were taken—or stolen, if you don't wan't to put too fine a point upon it—from the Piegan Indians. These buffalo-robes belonged, no doubt, to the Piegan small-pox hospitals that were so gloriously gutted by the great General Sheridan.

☞ Judge Carter, of the District Supreme Court at Washington, has decided that the "amended Constitution" confers upon woman all the rights of citizenship, including the right of suffrage. Judge Carter is one of those feeble-minded accidents of the times who didn't know that there was a Constitution until they heard that it had been amended.

☞ A New York journal tells us that "there are three orders of government for mankind—absolute monarchy for savages, aristocracy for the more civilized, and a republic or form of democracy for the most cultured." There is still another form of government for mankind—the bayonet for those who oppose the re-election of Grant.

☞ The New York Herald says of the people of Georgia: "Let them behave themselves and trust in Providence and a just Administration." This is good advice, but where are they to find the just Administration to trust in?

☞ Fifty Indians recently attacked a stage-coach in Arizona, and killed two of the passengers. If you will capture those Indians, and wash the war-paint from their faces, you will find that nine-tenths of them will say "keow."

☞ "Mrs. Yelverton," says an exchange, "is now lecturing in China." It occurred to us when she was lecturing here, some years ago, that she ought to be lecturing in China, or somewhere in that neighborhood.

☞ An exchange tells us that "General Grant's is a stable government." It ought to be, if it isn't. We have always maintained that a stable government—a livery-stable government—is all that Grant is fit for.

☞ It is announced that the health of Queen Victoria has greatly improved. We were perfectly satisfied that, as soon as a supply of Wintersmith's Buchu could reach her, she would be all right.

☞ A New York journal speaks of Chicago as "the Queen City of the West." If this is to go on, we may as well begin to call Cincinnati Porkandwhiskyapolis, and be done with it.

☞ The Washington Chronicle declares that "all the Republicans of the South ask is to be allowed to vote as they please." Yes, where they please and as often as they please.

☞ An exchange asks: "Where now is Edwin M. Stanton?" We must decline to tell. Pious people complain that we use the name of the place in these columns too often.

☞ The wife of Count Catacazy is so much prettier than any of the wives of the Government at Washington, that he has to get a divorce or go home.

☞ The New York Herald has an article headed "The Virtue of an 'L.'" This, we believe, is the first time that virtue has ever been seen in the Herald.

☞ A new trial is demanded by Mrs. Fair, though she can not deny that she has had a Fair trial.

CITY ITEMS.

THE AMERICAN

Does every variety and class of work, from a plain seam to a perfect

BUTTON-HOLE

It works eyelet holes, embroiders over the edge and does beautiful

OVERSEAMING

It has no superior in the large range of work, from fine to plain.

SEWING

In a word, it is a perfect, whole and complete first-class

MACHINE.

Every machine is warranted to give satisfaction, and $10 a month will buy one. City and country agents wanted. No. 69 West Jefferson street.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

N. Sid. Platt,

64 Fourth street, opposite National Hotel.

☞ "English Lasting" underwear.
☞ "Anti-Rheumatic" underwear.
☞ The "Tennyson Improved" collar.
☞ The "McGregor" collar (original).
☞ Wristlets and ear muffs.

☞ There is but one trunk that will stand rail road travel, and that is the celebrated Russia Zinc Trunk, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ A chance for bargains in real estate at the great East-End sale to-day. Buckel & Shaffer and Meddis.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ Remember the great East-End sale to-day at 2 o'clock, by Buckel & Shaffer and S. S. Meddis.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The Tammany Ring can possibly remove the stains upon their characters by a liberal use of Morgan's Sapolio. It effectually cleanses paint, floors, oil-cloths, windows, knives. For housekeeping it has no equal.

☞ Remember that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ You can buy the beautiful little Agincourt bonnet at the TEMPLE OF FASHION, 118 Fourth street.

Now is the Time to Buy Property.

This is the most favorable time in the whole year to make purchases of real estate. There is less competition, because of the demand for money, and the high rate of interest it commands. The sale of East-End lots this evening is the most favorable opportunity offered during the year for the purchase of cheap homes, or for small speculators. Go by all means to this sale.

"F. X. Y., 1870."

Thomas' Essence of Ginger for Dyspepsia.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing-boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

The Great East-end Sale Takes Place To-day.

Go and buy one of those beautiful lots where you will have no need of doctors to cure you of chills—where you are 80 feet above the city, and get pure air, with all the advantages you could have in the center of town.

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember, D. O'Hare's, 142 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Bowling Green, Ky.

Stop at the Merchants' Hotel.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142 between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

If you want a Trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on

COURIER-JOURNAL

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1871

LITERARY.

Native Talent and Home Culture.

We firmly believe in encouraging home industries and home talents. There are many wonderful resources and latent energies in our State that need to be developed. In some fields of thought scarcely a thing has been done to foster and cultivate the fertile soil. In respect to solid and enduring literature Kentucky has, as yet, made but a sorry show. The road to eminence in the republic of letters is not an easy one; particularly in a country hardly a generation distant from the wilderness and all the dangers of a pioneer life.

The beginnings of a literary growth must be small; and many failures and deaths must prepare the ground for a rich and luxuriant crop. Our own region has already been enriched by the rapid decay of innumerable literary enterprises. Like the seed scattered where there was not much earth, these make a brilliant start and quickly perish for lack of sufficient depth of support. But it is about time for some of these out-growths to have a vigorous and enduring life; and the time is close at hand when a young Western magazine full of promise, and hopeful and aspiring, will astonish those who look for its speedy downfall, by a continued and successful existence.

We all of us know, to compare small things with great, how many immaculate cravats Beau Brummel spoilt in the tying. But when, at last, his perseverance met its just reward, oh, what a tie was there!

There lie before us the first two numbers of a magazine published in Lexington, Ky., and edited by Mrs. Virginia Hanson and Mrs. Frank W. Stone. The name of the periodical is the Mississippi Valley Magazine, and it is a creditable exposition of the native talent that is amply abundant in our State to carry on the literary work of a periodical of no mean worth. We do not say of it that it will succeed, but that it deserves success. There are too many things beside merit that insure safety and profit in the management of an enterprise of this kind, to permit us to predict the future of this particular undertaking. Our best wishes are for its prosperity; and it may well be that this is the seed that is grown into a great tree that shall give grateful rest to thousands.

The contents of the numbers before us are mainly original, and from the pens of home authors of reputation. There is a story by Marion Harland; there are poems by Rosa V. Jeffrey, by Mrs. C. A. Warfield, and by H. T. Stanton, and a pleasing variety of editorials and other articles that are very readable. The proprietors are wise enough not to conceive that it is essential to have only original articles appear in their magazine. We are glad to notice an essay in the September number from the North American Review, and a paper from Chambers' Journal in the November number. If such a judicious course be followed, and the cream of foreign periodicals be thus served up to us over the rich fruit of our own raising, the result will be extremely satisfactory to all its patrons.

It is printed for the editors by the Press and Farmers' Home Journal Company, and it presents a very neat external appearance; the proof-reader might be more careful, but perfection in that respect comes from practice. The young magazine begins in a really vigorous and promising manner; its subscription price is moderate, only three dollars a year, and we most heartily and cheerfully commend it to the good-will of the community. We hope that fortune may smile upon this venture of our fair friends; that their undertaking may prove a permanent success; and that they may establish a periodical so valuable and so interesting that no family where there is any literary culture whatever can afford to be without it.

SMALL TALK.

TO THE GRAND DUKE.
Accompanying the Royal Ems
We note the names of Yacobson,
And Woodenhausen, Tarenoff,
And Mecahikoff, and Cleopis.

O what the deuce does Royal Russ
Intend by bringing on such folks
As Pollikarf, and Phillipoff,
And Tronkanoff, and Skobitkokes!

No doubt they'll *all* be Tronkanoff,
Or something quite the like of that,
Before they're through with Brown and Jones.
For now every man's a diplomat.
We smile with Alex. Ergomistoff,
And Defojensky and Howitsky,
And Schokoleit and Tarenoneff,
And Takaroff and hot whiskey.

Our wine flows free for the Royal Russ—
Let Geldobrand, and Tim'rasoff,
And Mackinin and Ostellitary
Take back the news to Gorschakoff.

We'll all drink deep to the noble Duke,
And shout for him our wild hurrahs—
But please, Mr. Duke, let us off at that—
We none of us care to break our jaws.

AN Evansville man has a white owl to caress.

THE Illinois Legislature is threatened with an insurance ring.

ADMIRERS have given Janauschek $100,000 worth of rich and massive jewelry.

SOME of the Northern papers speak fluently of "the grand cyclone of the Rukus."

A MICHIGAN dancing-master (that from the Detroit Post) "receives by permission" to a long list of clergymen.

GARIBALDI is writing a book of his life, which is only to be published after his death. *Vive* Garibaldi.

GENERAL HALLECK is seriously ill in Louisville.—[Persistent Paragraph in all the papers.] The truth: General Halleck is not ill at all.

MR. HUNTER, who was hanged in Ohio the other day, was perfectly sane. Murderers who have no money are rarely found to be crazy.

ANY little job of whitewashing is done on short notice by Chicago grand jurors. They are the most accomplished of the artists left in Chicago.

A MECHANIC of Kalamazoo is at work upon an invention, by which he claims, when it is completed, any one, even a child, can play either the piano or organ, without instructions. The machine is to work by electricity, something on the same principle as telegraphy.—[Detroit Post.

THE Jackson (Mich.) Patriot publishes an interesting account of the singular death of a convict at the Michigan State prison eighteen years ago. He was an inmate of a dungeon cell, which was heated by steam, and the pipe bursting, his cell was filled with the hot vapor, and he was literally cooked alive before the accident was discovered. The engineer at that time is now a dentist of Jackson.

A POLICEMAN yesterday found a note-book which evidently belongs to a man who believes in routine business. The book is full of such sentences as these: "Monday—Buy a gallon of whisky to-day; take four drinks. Tuesday—Get a gallon of whisky at noon of ——; also, get shaved; don't get drunk. Wednesday—See if the whisky is out; also, don't drink until after dinner; also, see about more whisky."—[Detroit Free Press.

An affecting incident—reported by the Racine Journal: "The other day a father and son were dressing a hog, the father doing the chopping. By a misstroke, instead of splitting the hog open, he split his son's hand. In explanation how it happened, to the doctor, the father exclaimed: 'I cannot tell a lie, doctor, indeed I cannot. I did it with my little hatchet.' The son was deeply moved, and was heard to remark that he 'had rather have such a father than a whole slaughter-house full of dead hogs.'"

THE Saturday Chronicle says that the change in Every Saturday is the result of a conference between Harper & Brothers and J. R. Osgood & Co., which has resulted as already announced, and in a mutual agreement to recognize each other's arrangements and contracts with foreign authors and publishers. These two great houses have waged a ruinous war upon each other for the past two or three years, and now it is generally understood that they have done fighting, have shaken hands and are friends. Every Saturday cost its publishers much more than it earned them, and it obliged the publishers of Harper's Weekly to resort to expensive inducements and costly arrangements. So the Harpers take away the Every Saturday presses, and George Eliot's new novel; the Boston house fill the hole in their purse created by the Every Saturday venture with the New Yorker's money, and the public are the greatest losers.

LAST Recently a man in Troy, N. Y., applied at the Mount Ida Cemetery, and requested a grave to be dug, to be ready on the following day. The instructions were heeded, and at the appointed time the funeral cortege arrived at the "home of the dead." The corpse was contained in an elaborate coffin, lined with white satin, on the outside of which was the usual inscription of birth and death. The ceremony was performed, and the mourners wended their way homeward. A headboard was placed at the grave, on which appeared the following inscription: "Our little adopted child." A day or two subsequently the sexton repented of the cemetery, having his suspicions excited, had the grave opened, and upon raising the coffin-lid the body of a dog was found calmly reposing in death. The unsentimental superintendent had the coffin and "our little adopted child" pitched into the creek.

BRIGHAM'S BLISS.

Pen Pictures of the Twenty-nine Wives of the Mormon Prophet.

ONE WOMAN WHO WOULDN'T.

[New York Herald Salt Lake Letter.]

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE HAREM.

According to the best information to be had on that subject, Brigham has been married to twenty-nine ladies, and nine wives the thirteen and twenty-second are dead, like sixteenth ran away, and nothing is known of Nos. 26, 28, 27 and 29. Mrs. Ware had a look into the harem, and Mrs. Ware interviewed several of Brigham's wives and wrote descriptions of them. Still the question is constantly asked, "How many wives has Young, and how many children?" Lest the public should be deceived by the indictment made against him, and think the Prophet has only sixteen wives, we will give as detailed an account as possible of each one, and, if our information be correct, there are still twenty-one Mrs. Brigham Youngs.

WIFE NO. 1.

Ann Angell Young is Brigham's eldest wife. She was born in New York and is about fifty years old. She is a large, portly and dignified woman, with clear, hazel eyes and a deep, melancholy cast of countenance. It is said that this is caused by her husband's cruelty and his abandonment of her ever before great distress. So much trouble, indeed, has his infidelity caused her that she is at times reported insane. She lives alone, in a house built for her by the Prophet, and her five children—Joseph, Brigham A., John, Alice, and Luna—live with her, or did a short time ago. Mrs. Young is much attached to her children and is an affectionate and good mother. Alice, the Prophet's eldest daughter, is the wife of Hiram Clawson, the chief business manager of Young. Clawson has other wives.

WIFE NO. 2.

Lucy Seely, or Lucy Decker Seely, as she is called, was the Prophte's "first wife in plurality"—that is to say, his second wife. Her maiden name was Lucy Decker, and she married a man named Isaac Seely, and had two children by him. They both joined the Mormons at Nauvoo. Seely was a dissipated fellow, but loved his wife and treated her well. The Prophet saw Mrs. Seely and loved her. He said it was plain that Seely could never give her a proper "exaltation" in this or the next world, and that he, being of the "high priesthood," felt it his duty to do something for this fine woman. So he visited her one night when Seely was absent, and she was old Seely off. It is said she loved Brigham at first sight, and was glad to exchange Seely for the Prophet. Lucy is to be a queen in the "first resurrection." She has a brown hair, dark eyes, fair skin, and is a short, fat, wholesome-looking woman. Her early education is said to have been sadly neglected; but she is lively and agreeable. Any where she would be taken for a good-looking, industrious farmer's wife. Her son, Brigham Heber, was the first child born to Brigham in polygamy. It is believed Lucy still has a considerable share of Brigham's affections, and the fact that she has born him eight children shows that she is one of the sixteen meant in the indictment. She has no business woman. Lucy has commended herself strongly to the Prophet's consideration. She is industrious and thrifty, and lives in a two-story frame house, where she keeps a sort of boarding-house for the work-hands employed about Young's establishment.

A FROLICSOME YOUTH.

Her son Heber is not noted for his amiable disposition. An anecdote is related of this youth by Mrs. Waite. One morning after breakfast was over, the boy, then only ten or twelve years old, went into the kitchen and undertook to help himself to anything he could find, whereupon Mr. Smith, the cook, ordered him out, and Heber, seizing a fork, swore he would kill Smith if he did not. Now up and let him alone. Nevertheless Mr. Smith took the fork from him and turned him out into the hall. Heber and Oscar, son of Harriet Cook, were shortly afterward under Smith the first time they "caught him out."

WIFE NO. 3.

Clara Decker. This woman is a sister of Lucy and very much like her. She married Brigham a few days after Lucy, and has born him three children. In personal appearance she is "fair, fat and nearly or quite forty." She is said to be much more intelligent than her sister, and is also a better manager. Being warm-hearted, she is devotedly attached to the Prophet or "her part of him."

WIFE NO. 4.

Harriet Cook, or the "devil of the household," as some of the Mormons have called her, is tall, has light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and a sharp, jealous-looking nose. She is lithe and active as a Bella Bobbe. When she feels well she is calm and pleasant as sunshine; but if aroused, it is said she is a very devil, and will even go for the Prophet's hair. Old Brigham is somewhat afraid of her, and his abandonment of her gave her great distress. So much trouble, indeed, has his infidelity caused her that she is at times reported insane. She lives alone, in a house built for her by the Prophet, and her five children—Joseph, Brigham A., John, Alice, and Luna—live with her, or did a short time ago. Mrs. Young is much attached to her children and is an affectionate and good mother. Alice, the Prophet's eldest daughter, is the wife of Hiram Clawson, the chief business manager of Young. Clawson has other wives.

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WIFE NO. 17

COURIER-JOURNAL

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1871.

It will be seen that the action of the Board of Trade was one of earnest determination, passed with spirit and unanimity; and now all that remains to be done is for the collection-committees to push their work; for the committee of five to mature the plan of reorganization to go into effect January 1st, and report their labors to the meeting next Wednesday. What further action may be necessary will appear at that meeting. It is evident that the active members of the board are fully aroused, and they will not relax their efforts short of perfect success.

Lieutenant-Governor Dunn.

The death of Lieutenant Governor DUNN, of Louisiana, which occurred at his residence in New Orleans, yesterday, is of no little importance. OSCAR J. DUNN was a negro, and was, perhaps justly, regarded as the political leader of his race in this country.

He was a man of more depth than REVELS, the Mississippi Senator, and, though in the scale of official position he was hardly so high, it is very probable that in time he would have made a reputation for good sound sense superior to the other and surpassed him in every respect. At the time of his death DUNN was the acknowledged leader of the GRANT wing of the Louisiana Republicans, and was engaged in a movement which, there are many reasons to believe, had for its ultimate object the elevation of his name to the place of Vice President upon the Republican ticket next year, or in 1876 at the farthest. In his "Black Man's Party" movement in Louisiana he had the sanction and support of Gen. GRANT, and it is believed that the President was willing to take DUNN with him upon the ticket. The object of the movement was the concentration of the African vote of the country in one solid phalanx, with an ulterior view to the triumph of the extreme of the Radical party. The immediate object of the movement in Louisiana was the impeachment of WARMOTH and his party. What effect the death of DUNN will have in this regard is hard to tell. It may be the triumph of the anti-Grant party.

Lieutenant-Governor DUNN was a large, portly, well-proportioned, good-looking man of his class, with considerable affability of manner, and a pleasing expression of countenance. He presided over the State Senate with notable dignity, propounding motions with distinctness, and exhibiting a perfect familiarity with parliamentary rules. The distinguishing character of his intellect was common sense, to which might be added, among his highest moral traits, a sense of propriety. His speeches were always brief, though he spoke sensibly enough and with commendable fluency. His death will be a severe blow to the Grant party in that State.

PERSONAL.

Officer Meagher has just recovered from a long and painful spell of sickness.

James H. Bdelen, of Lebanon, Ky., was registered at the United States Hotel last night.

Rev. S. A. Holland, formerly a Methodist minister, but recently appointed a deacon in an Episcopal church of Baltimore, has been received a call to St. George's Episcopal church, St. Louis, Mo.

Our readers interested in religious matters will be glad to know that Rev. J. L. McKee, D. D., has been preaching since last Sabbath, and will continue to preach each night during the rest of the week, at the Walnut-street Presbyterian church, corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. The congregations have been large and the services increasing in interest.

City Thieves.

The other day a cattle drover named Pritchard came into the city and proceeded to the stock-yard on business, where he encountered a man named Cushman, whom he mistook for a butcher. He asked this man, "did he want to buy any cattle." To the latter said "No," irritated at the time a keen look at his interrogator, as if suspecting him to be a "greenhorn" from the country. This passed, and Pritchard, after selling off his cattle, took passage on a steamboat to go to Cincinnati early next morning. He got on board about 9 o'clock, and, after amusing himself with others at games on board, went to retire at 11 o'clock P. M., when he was astonished to find his cabin door, No. 13, open, and evidence that somebody had intruded violently, as he had looked up and deposited articles in the safe, giving the key to the steward. The somebody inside had tousled the bedclothes, &c., and was enjoying a nap, but on being aroused made tracks for some whisky barrels on board, behind which he stuck like a rat. The drover hauled out the intruder, who proved to be the man, Cushman, whom he had addressed in the street and mistook for a butcher. He was given into custody, and yesterday at the Police City Court Judge Price, on a charge against him of being a suspected felon, ordered him to give $1,500 bail for twelve months.

City Council To-Night.

There will probably be a renewal of the railroad war in the City Council to-night, and a final struggle over the ordinance may possibly be reached though that is not certain its friends hope or its enemies intend. The Committee of Education also have an important subject in hand upon which they may find time to report. We refer to the proposition to give all the taxes collected from the colored people to colored schools. The opponents of the measure claim that every other class of citizens have as much right to a similar disposal of their taxes as the negroes; that the reason seems based upon the idea that the latter have the need city government, police, etc., and the principle will be dangerous if not fatal to the public schools.

Canine Contest—Cincinnati vs. Louisville.

A big fight between a Cincinnati dog and a Louisville pup is about to take place in a Butchertown pit. The pup is three or four years old and a lineal descendant of "Bendy," the celebrated English dog imported and owned by Jack Brown. The Cincinnati dog, like the great "Pompey," has fought more battles than other dogs ever saw, and was never whipped. Thirty-two pounds is to be their fighting weight. The owners are going to bet $500 on each side. The forfeit money is $100, and has already been placed in the hands of a prominent Main-street merchant. This will doubtless be a great occasion with those who admire dog fights.

An Unruly Boy.

Pat. Castello, a boy about fifteen years old, was arrested and put in Twelfth-street station-house yesterday, at the request of his mother. She states that he is not only disobedient and disrespectful, but strikes her with his fist and with sticks whenever he becomes enraged. He also upset the stove, broke the looking-glasses, threw water upon the fire, and other things equally defiant of the authority of his parents. She wishes him sent to the House of Refuge. He was arrested on the same charge about two months ago, but the parents, feeling sad over his disgrace, prevailed upon the police to release him. Officer Thornton made the arrest.

Traders' Bank and Warehouse Company.

In order to offer greater facilities to the citizens of the West End, the Traders' Bank and Warehouse Company have opened a savings and deposit department of its growing bank at its warehouse, corner of Fourteenth and Walnut streets, where it is prepared, with fine fire and burglar-proof vaults and safes, to take care of the funds of that rapidly-increasing part of our city. We take pleasure in saying to our readers there that they are fortunate in having such an institution, and such good hands to take care of their interests.

Cellars Overflowed.

Two alleys on Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut, have been dammed up for the last few days, and the water accumulating in them during the recent rains ran into the cellars in their vicinity and did considerable damage. Persons interested speak of suing the contractors for damages.

CITY BUSINESS.

Grand Gift Concert Tickets
at W. Scott Glore's, wholesale and retail.

Grand Library Drawing.
Recollect that this scheme, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, is the only one of the kind authorized by the laws of the State.

Sewing Machines.
The celebrated American Sewing Machine is advertised in City Items.

The Grand Gift Concert.
As the time is limited, all who desire to get tickets should do so without delay. The stock is said to be getting low.

☞ Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, in a recent letter, says: "I am satisfied that the Gift Concert will be fairly conducted, and the prizes justly awarded, as proposed. It is the purpose of the trustees, of whom I am one, to see that this be done."

BOARD OF TRADE.

An Important Meeting of Business Men Yesterday.

Whether Louisville Shall Drown Herself in Gen. Weitzel's Canal

Or Go Ahead and Live a Little Longer.

Enterprise vs. $10.

The day was in her unpleasant, and the Board was not called to order till 12¾ o'clock; but the attendance was large and the spirit manifested a week ago seemed to be still in the ascendant. President A. O. Brannin announced the object of the meeting to be to perfect the measures taken at the last meeting, with reference to placing the Board on a firm footing. But first, there were two communications, which he directed the secretary to read.

The first was from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce inclosing a pamphlet copy of the memorial to Congress, adopted by that Chamber, having especial reference to the cotton tax.

On motion of Mr. Porter, the secretary was directed to send to the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce a copy of the action of this Board on that subject, had with reference to the same matter, on an appeal from Memphis last summer, together with the memorial of this Board, which the secretary had been directed to forward to the Kentucky members of Congress. The motion was carried.

The next was from the National Board of Trade, announcing that the fourth annual meeting of that Board will be held in St. Louis on the 6th of December, and requesting that the delegates from the Louisville Board be such persons as can make it convenient to stay in St. Louis during the entire session. With this communication was sent an abstract of the subjects which will especially engage the attention of the Board at that session. These subjects are stated below, and it will be seen that they are of great interest to all, and especially to the cities of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. They are as follows:

IMPROVEMENT OF LEVIES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade regards the question of improving the levees on the Mississippi river as one of vital importance to the whole country. That the attention of Congress is earnestly requested to the assistance of this great measure, by the enactment of such laws as may be necessary, to the intent that whenever the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, or any one of them, shall provide by law for levying the banks of the Mississippi river within their respective limits, and for the issue of bonds to the sums of $1,000 each, payable within thirty years from the date thereof, with interest coupons at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually, which bonds are to be used for the sole purpose of defraying the expenses of such levying, and shall also in such laws provide for an annual tax on the projections of the land within the limits proposed to be reclaimed, to an amount sufficient to pay the annual interest on all bonds so issued, and to create an annual sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds when due, the United States shall guarantee the bonds so issued to an amount not exceeding for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi ten millions of dollars each, and for the State of Arkansas five millions; provided, that the delivery to the respective States of the bonds so guaranteed should only be made as the work progresses under the general supervision of engineers appointed by the United States.

GOVERNMENTAL AID.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, no application should be entertained by the National Board of Trade, looking to an appropriation by the United States of money or credit in aid of any work within the limits of any particular State, it should be shown that any such State is really unable entirely for the General Government any and all interest it may have in, and the entire jurisdiction over, and control of, such work, with the free use and unrestricted right of way and a release of all private ownership.

PAY OF TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

Resolved, That the Executive Council be requested to memorialize the Legislature of the different States with a view to the protection of the use of the telegraph within their respective limits, and to the punishment of persons detected in surreptitiously and piratically obtaining, or attempting to obtain, the contents of private telegraphic messages; also, for the punishment of the employes of telegraph companies for improperly or dishonestly divulging the contents or purport of private telecraphic messages

SEA-GOING VESSELS.

Resolved, That the construction of sea-going ships and steamers should be promoted; and that foreign commerce should be fostered by the abatement of unnecessary taxes, and not by granting bounties or subsidies; and that every obstacle which prevents the merchants of the United States from owning vessels of ships or steamers should be removed.

"WATERING" STOCKS.

Resolved, That the issue of scrip dividends, the watering of stock, and the issue of stock without a full money equivalent to incorporated companies, are pernicious practices, meriting for the abrogation of which are deserving of the consideration of this Board.

THE AMENDED BANKRUPT LAW.

What is the working of the National bankrupt law and is any modification or amendment of it desirable?

INVESTMENT BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

WHEREAS, Some States have, by legislative enactments, prohibited insurance companies, chartered in other States, from investing their loans in other States of the Union, even although a large portion of the revenue of the company be derived from the State which does, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board would urge the immediate repeal, by those States where they exist, of all laws limiting insurance companies in the investment of their funds to the securities of State wherein they are chartered, said laws being injurious to the companies and unjust to other portions of the Union.

Mr. Verhoeff made a motion that the president appoint a delegation of four members, and that he take his time, so as to secure those who would go and stay the session out.

Mr. Porter believed that the board was running on the economical line now, and its necessary expenses should be kept at the lowest figure. Under the rules of representation of the National Board this board was not entitled to more than two delegates, he never attended any session of which only 107 have paid up their dues for the year—and he wanted those delegates to report that the membership had been reduced to 185, so that in the assessment made upon this board for next year the dues will be reduced just one-half.

Mr. Verhoeff said that the membership was already made for the past year, on the basis which allowed four delegates, and as that assessment would have to be paid, it was no more than right that four delegates should attend.

Mr. Porter withdrew his motion in favor of that of Mr. Verhoeff, which was then put, and carried.

Mr. Maynard moved that an assessment of $10 00 be made upon each member to make up the $2,259, and keep the board, being clear from debt, could go on in the work of reorganization for next year.

Mr. Verhoeff wanted a committee appointed to draw up a plan, including the suggestion of an initiation fee, and call upon all the banks to join in placing the board on a permanent basis, so as to start afresh on the 1st of January, suggesting also that the officers of this board be empowered and instructed to make arrangements for paying the debt now due and the additional expenses to that time. He then made a motion that the president appoint a committee of five to draw up a plan, and to solicit the co-operation of the banks, insurance offices, and business men generally.

Mr. Ullman thought the assessment plan an old one, which should not be tried again. He had twice paid an assessment besides his regular dues, and thought that those who have not paid should be made to pay. The amount of those bills ($1,465), when collected, will be nearly enough to pay to the 31st of next March. He didn't see the propriety of making prompt members pay for the delinquencies of others who were equally bound in morals and in law. When this was done, the board could start anew. He was tired of assessments; the delinquents owe the money, make them pay up; no use in being bashful; they should have been sued long ago. Ten dollars is a small sum, to be sure, but the principle is wrong.

The president announced that, as there was no second to the motions of Mr. Maynard and Mr. Verhoeff, all this discussion was out of order.

Mr. F. P. Smith read a motion of Mr. Mitchell, that three committees of three members each be appointed—one for the lower, one for the middle and one for the upper end of the city—and that these committees be instructed to see the merchants and know how much they are willing to subscribe in order to pay their debts. Mr. Smith approved the idea of seeing members—the only way to obtain the money is to see who will give it. It is not to be supposed that there are only one hundred and seven men in the city who will contribute to the support of the board. No doubt citizens generally would subscribe and pay up.

Mr. Graham said the board is in debt now, and must get out; that was the first business to be attended to, and he favored the appointment of three committees of three each to raise $3,000; then there could be a large meeting to devise plans for the future.

As these motions were nearly the same as had been adopted at the last meeting the president called to order.

Mr. Porter made a motion that the president announce the committees called for by Mr. Barbee's motion, adopted at the last meeting.

Without putting the motion, President Brannin announced the two committees called for by Mr. Barbee's motion. They are as follows: For the lower end of the city—Messrs. John Barbee, S. Ullen and John T. Moore. For the upper end—Messrs. F. P. Smith, J. J. Porter and H. Verhoeff, Jr.

Mr. Moore remarked that, after these committees have done their work, or in the meantime, a committee of five should be appointed to see all the banks, railroad companies, insurance offices, &c., &c., and find out who will pay an initiation fee, and pay at the same time the regular yearly dues, and let it be understood that if their dues are not paid at the beginning of next year they will be dropped from the roll of members.

Mr. Graham was not afraid but that the committee for the lower end would collect their $1,000 without trouble, and speedily.

Mr. Mitchell offered a motion that the president appoint a committee of five to mature a plan for the thorough and complete reorganization of the board after the 1st of January; and that the committee report at an adjourned meeting to be held in the board rooms, at noon, on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

Mr. Steers thought this the most sensible resolution that had yet been offered. The plan should be well defined; the footing should be sure.

Mr. Ullman moved that the president be added to the committee called for in Mr. Mitchell's motion. Amendment accepted. The motion was then unanimously adopted.

No other business offering, the Board adjourned to Wednesday, November 29th, noon.

After the adjournment, the president appointed the committee of five, to which his own name is added under Mr. Ullman's amendment. That committee is as follows: F. P. Smith, Geo. C. Buchanan, W. B. Hamilton, Jas. Trabue, John T. Moore and A. O. Brannin.

COAL COMING.

End of the Coal Famine—Arrival of the First Boat—The Prices.

The coal question is exciting considerable discussion at this time, and everybody is on the qui vive to observe the effect of the big run of coal now in the river. The opinion prevails with many that the price will be very much reduced; others do not anticipate so great a fall in price. From all we can gather we are led to believe that the coal market will settle down at about eighteen cents per bushel, or four dollars and fifty cents per load. This question, however, will prove a great relief to our manufacturers and to the poor.

Our coal merchants have not, as a general thing, made money on the advance in price. On the contrary, many of them have lost, being caught without coal with which to fill their contracts, and compelled to purchase at higher prices than they received. One, it is said, made some money, having a considerable stock on hand when the advance occurred; but it is also said that in the transaction he lost about as much as he had previously gained.

There is one point 62 which our coal dealers deserve great praise. While the dealers of other cities are forming combinations to keep up the price, we have heard of nothing of the kind here. As a consequence of the colossal combine in Cincinnati, the other day, it was agreed by all present that they would charge fourteen cents per bushel for all the coal delivered in that city on this "run." The uniform custom of the city dealers is to charge an advance of four cents a bushel on coal delivered in the city. This will make it eighteen cents a bushel, or four dollars and a half per load, which may now be looked upon as the standard price in Cincinnati until another run is made.

The first installment of the coal-fleet arrived last night. The towboat Sam Roberts came in with 130,000 bushels for Roberts & Co. This may be regarded as the beginning of the end of the famine, and will be hailed by all as the harbinger of comfort. The fleets that are to follow will probably augment the cargo and secure the market against further upward movement during the winter season.

WEDDING JEST.

A Dutch Bridegroom Puzzled by a Magistrate.

We mentioned yesterday a wedding which was delayed on account of an over-dose of lager beer. It came off late Tuesday night under many disadvantages. The expectant groom being overcharged with beverage, the deficiency in time to which he applied would not solemnize the marriage. Not daunted by this refusal, he appealed to Esquire McGrath, who consented to perform the ceremony provided the groom would not charge any more until after the knot was tied.

The parties all assembled at the Falls City Brewery on Portland avenue, and prepared themselves for the marriage. The magistrate arrived soon afterward, and taking the gentleman to one side advised with him on the subject of matrimony. The latter could not speak or understand a word of English, and the conversation was carried on through an interpreter. Justice McGrath said:

"You are a new-comer here and of course do not know the customs and laws of this State. In the old country a wedded pair live together as man and *wife from* the moment of the nuptial ceremony. Not so in Kentucky. They are commanded to live separate and apart for two weeks after marriage. Immediately after the ceremony, therefore, you must go across the river, and leave your wife here during the prescribed time."

These remarks being explained to the applicant, his face assumed the shape of an interrogation point, and dumb astonishment sat upon his countenance. In ludicrous dismay he pathetically exclaimed: "Oh, mine Gott! is dot so?"

The magistrate, after enjoying a hearty laugh, proceeded with the ceremony. The words were translated into German and repeated after him by an interpreter. John Williams, Esq., acted as clerk, and made a record of all the proceedings.

The happy couple were Midard Reinman and Walberger Wirtis. Their courtship commenced in Germany, eight years ago, and they have been engaged during most of that time.

FAT FUN.

Ponderous People and Light Sport—A Charitable Shooting-match.

The fat men of the city are going to celebrate Thanksgiving day in a manner that will bring aid to the orphan asylums of the city. They are going to have a big shooting-match. No man weighing less than two hundred pounds will be allowed in the ring.

Parkland, or some other convenient place, is to be selected for the sport. Twenty-five or thirty turkeys are now being purchased for the occasion. When killed by the shooters they will be given to the orphans. Birds will be shot at directly. The parties are talking about buying several hundred for that day. Spectators will be charged twenty-five cents admission. The entire net proceeds are for the benefit of the orphan asylums. All the sportsmen are amateurs; professionals, as such, being excluded.

The parties met at Walker's Exchange last evening to perfect arrangements. The public will be advised in a few days of the whole programme. "The Fat Men's Shooting Club" is the name of the organization, and some of our leading and most respectable citizens are members. Their names will be published in a day or two, when it will be seen that they all have

"Huge round bellies with fat capon lined."

A Feathered Tournament.

A big cock-main is on the tapis. Several New York sporting-men are here negotiating on the subject with Kentucky cock-fighters. It is proposed that each party shall purchase thirty-one birds, and fight them in successive matches. The money to be put up is $100 a side. The New Yorkers are going to bring their birds from their own State. This is supposed to be the grandest affair of the kind that has ever been gotten up in the United States.

THE MARIA LOUISE.

One of the Finest-furnished Stern-wheel Boats Ever Built at Louisville.

Her First Trip.

Louisville's fame for fine boats extends over the entire Western waters. Her ship-yards have turned out some of the finest and fleetest steamers that ever raced and won on the broad Mississippi. And not a season passes but she adds some new beauty to her laurels. This year, in the way of stern-wheel boats, her pride is the Maria Louise, built for Captain Brinker. This is undoubtedly one of the finest stern-wheel boats, both in her make and outfit, that ever navigated the Western rivers. She is intended for the New Orleans and Red-river trade, and is peculiarly adapted for that especial business. Capt. H. V. Brinker, the owner and commander, is an old and experienced river man, and, in his own language, "knows upon the water, has served in almost every important position upon a steamboat, having been, first, mate, then pilot, and lastly commander and owner. He has built four boats, the Lotawanna, the Rose Franks, the Red Cloud and the Maria Louise, and as he has personally superintended the building of the latter the experience acquired in the other three warrants the superior tast displayed in the construction of this one, which is now ready and will leave for Red river this evening at 5 o'clock. In point of build she is as strong as the John T. Moore, the famous unrivalled competitor, and in matter of outfit and finish is not surpassed if even equalled by any boat that ever rounded out of the mouth of the Ohio.

THE CABIN

is superbly furnished. It is 110 feet long, 14½ feet wide, and 11 feet high, with ample staterooms. There is none of the old-fashioned ginger-bread work about it, and it is arranged entirely with both eyes to the interest and comfort of passengers. It was built by Messrs. McElvaine, Myers & Co. The painting was done by John Darrah, and his work in every department is characterized with an artistic taste and finish that do credit to his well-known workmanship. The upholstery is furnished by Henry Wehmhoff, of this city, and is complete and comfortable in every respect. But the great feature of the cozy cabin is the furniture. It is worthy of especial mention. It is a blending of good taste and sentiment that is admirable. The carpet and every part of the furniture, to the minutest article, is in perfect unison. Shade, shape and design are admirable correct, and Cincinnati may claim an interest in the future fame of the Maria Louise on this account, the firm of Bailey, Cox & Co. having the credit of this tasteful portion of the cabin's adornment. The silverware is the most complete and comprehensive of any boat of this kind, and the Red-river people will dine from dishes more precious and beautiful than they ever dined from before. It was furnished by John C. Huntington, of Cincinnati. The copper and tin work, stoves, &c., are from the extensive establishment of Bridgeford & Co., of Louisville. The *outfit generally* of the cabin is simply sumptuous, and travelers of the Western rivers may well envy the Red-river folks the possession of Capt. Brinker's elegant steamer.

THE BOAT

is 178 feet long, 39 feet beam and 6 feet hold. The cylinders are 20 inches in diameter and have a stroke of 8 feet. There are four boilers with two flues each, forty inches in diameter and twenty-six feet long. All the modern improvements, as well as the requirements of the new law, are adopted. Complete and fleet, she will prove a reindeer to the present Red-river boats. Besides elegance and comfort, the travelers on the Maria Louise can rest easy from the momentary fear of being blown a hundred feet into nowhere. The boilers and machinery are of the most substantial and faithful kind. And neither may the snags of the dangerous Red river be feared. The hull is extraordinarily strongly built, and to add to its already enormous strength, there are two iron bulkheads—the iron a quarter of an inch in thickness—extending from the outer guard to midship the boilers, which are fastened with double angle iron at the bottom and top. These bulkheads supersede the use of hog chains, and also give extra room for cook-house, pantry and everything that usually goes below the cabin floor. Iron bulkheads are compulsory on steamboats, by law, and all will doubtless come rapidly into use now, the idea of Capt. Brinker, which suggested them, will no doubt be applauded and adopted wherever steamboat building is known.

THE MACHINERY

was built by John B. Davies, of this city, who put the admirable motive power to and breathed the breath of life into the Katie. It is of such a nature that danger need never be feared, and passengers may sleep in peace. Fast running and fast time